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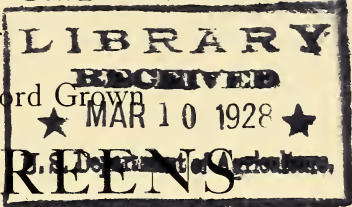
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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

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Hardy Bedford Grown



EVERGREENS

For All Purposes



Also List of the

Best Everblooming Roses



Flowering Shrubs and Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

THE NEW ENGLAND NURSERIES

Phone Lexington 274

BEDFORD, MASS.

"Bedford Grown Means Quality"

Members Massachusetts Nurserymen's Association
New England
American



Note. We have NO AGENTS. Any person claiming to represent us as a sales-agent should be prosecuted as an impostor.

AS REGARDS A GUARANTY

It is our business to produce and sell nursery stock. We want to deliver good stock in good condition, but to any fair-minded purchaser it must be plain that here our responsibility ceases. If for any reason stock, when received from the nursery, is in poor condition, and a planter who knows trees and plants should be able to judge at that time as to its quality, we should be advised at once that we can make amends, but in fairness to us, we must be advised without delay. Losses of young stock received are frequently due to various causes, such as general poor or careless work in planting, neglect of immediate or proper pruning or cutting back, a too liberal application of manure or chemical fertilizer, a too shallow planting or neglect in properly compacting the soil around the roots of the plant, neglect in keeping the soil moist until the plant becomes re-established, as well as the planting in situations where roots from older trees or shrubs prevent the growth of young stock. Many so-called "expert" gardeners, to whom the care of young stock is intrusted, are in no way experts, and too often not only ignorant of their work, but frequently careless as well, and the producer of a plant can not be responsible for its success after it leaves his hand. It is true that some distributors will, in making a sale, guarantee a plant to succeed under any and all circumstances, but we want to make it plain that, while we desire to be as liberal as we can be consistent with prudence, it is our special aim to produce absolutely first-class nursery stock, and to sell and deliver the same in proper condition for planting, but we can not attempt to conduct also an insurance business. When a good tree or plant is delivered, we should not be held further responsible.





Block of Young Evergreens

QUALITY EVERGREENS

THE best tree or plant is not necessarily the one which, when it is received by the planter, is the largest or most rugged in appearance, but rather one which has been produced under the most severe climatic conditions. Such trees and plants are ours. Our nurseries are located in one of the coldest sections of New England, and while it requires more time, and is connected with more difficulty to produce nursery stock here than in warmer climates, we can confidently say, that the stock which we produce, is without question as hardy as can be obtained, and such as will give lasting satisfaction to the planter. A tree or plant produced in Bedford, should not only live, but it should thrive wherever it is planted.

As it is our desire to give service, we respectfully invite correspondence pertaining to any problem of interest to planters; as, for example, to the best selection of what to plant, care of plants, or arrangement of stock in order to obtain the best effect, etc. Whenever we can be of service, please feel free to call on us.

ABOUT EVERGREENS

For many reasons the use of Evergreens has, within late years, increased rapidly. The Planter finds that by the use of evergreen material, he obtains the most permanent effect, it being as attractive in winter as in the summer. Evergreens more than any other trees, lend a warmth to the winter landscape. Evergreen plantings near dwellings, are appreciated because of their special prominence during the winter months when Deciduous stock is devoid of foliage. In winter Evergreens offer a shelter from the wind better than do Deciduous trees, for which reason they are much appreciated by the birds, who also feed upon the seeds of many varieties.

All nursery stock when set out, should receive some after care, but that required by Evergreens, is in no way more difficult than the after care of any other plantings.

Because of the ever increasing demand for Evergreens, we have, especially since the Federal Horticultural Board proclaimed a complete embargo on all foreign trees and plants, devoted our best efforts to the production of such varieties of Evergreen stock, especially the dwarfer and finer sorts, which previous to the embargo, were imported annually in large quantities, and today, after several years of effort, we are in a position to supply a very complete assortment of Evergreen material, which, more than the formerly imported stock, is of

undisputed hardiness. The following listed varieties include practically all of the more generally used sorts which can satisfactorily be grown in this climate. We have attempted to grow many handsome sorts not listed, but finding them unsatisfactory because of their inability to withstand the severe climatic conditions of New England, we have eliminated them from our list, and offer only such as we can confidently recommend for general planting.

PRUNING OF EVERGREENS

† No tree or plant responds more easily to pruning than does an Evergreen, and there is no variety of Evergreen whose beauty cannot be enhanced by judicious pruning, shearing or dis-budding. Even the very symmetrical Irish Juniper can be made more symmetrical if a stray little protruding twig is shortened, a globe Arbor Vitae can be made more globular if gently sheared, a common Arbor Vitae can be made very dense if clipped or sheared. A Hemlock, a Norway Spruce or a White Pine, even though they are trees which intend to grow tall, can be kept low and will become very dense if carefully clipped. A blue Spruce, a Concolor Fir or a Dwarf Mugho Pine which shows a tendency to become open in growth, can be made to become dense, simply by dis-budding, or removing in the spring, preferably when the young growth is about an inch long, the terminal bud from each branch.

A planting or group of dwarf Evergreens can be kept attractive if each specimen is treated individually, while if pruning is neglected, the best effect is lost in a few years when many plants will become too open to be beautiful, and some will even become too tall for the best effect.

Pruning should be done annually, beginning the first Spring after planting. While pruning in the Spring is usually best, it may be done in the Fall when the plants have finished their growth, but should never be done late in Summer, as it would have a tendency to cause a late growth which will not become sufficiently ripe before Winter, and consequently be apt to "burn" or become winter-killed. To prune properly is not difficult. Try it, and watch the result, and you will soon become an expert.

PLANTING OF EVERGREENS

Evergreens do not particularly need rich soil, in fact, they will succeed where the quality of soil is too poor to properly sustain Deciduous trees, or shrubs, but they, nevertheless, thrive best and look best, when grown upon at least a moderately good soil.

If the question is the planting of a number of dwarf Evergreens in a variety of sorts and on a given space, the bed to be planted should first be outlined. This is easily done by making a mark on the ground or lawn, as the case may be, possibly with the aid of a rake or hoe handle. Then cover the ground or space to be planted, with about two or three inches of barn dressings if same can be had. Otherwise use bone-meal or sheep manure, covering the ground to the depth of one half inch, and spade over the bed, digging it about eight inches deep, and taking care that the fertilizer is well mixed with the soil, as too much of the same coming in contact with the roots of the plants will prove injurious. Chemical or other commercial fertilizers are of little use, and should be used very sparingly if used at all. Avoid lime where Evergreens are planted.

When the ground has been well prepared, level off the bed and again outline it carefully. Then place the plants in an upright position on top of the bed, setting them preferably about two and one-half or three feet apart, and irregularly, avoiding straight lines, and arranging them in a manner to obtain the best effect with the material at hand. When all

the plants have been placed and arranged to suit, plant each specimen where it is standing, digging a hole sufficiently deep and wide to accommodate the ball of roots and earth without crowding; and setting it a trifle deeper than it was standing before being dug from the nursery rows. Previous to this, however, and before removing the burlap which is wrapped around the roots and ball of earth, immerse the ball in water, or apply water until the ball of earth and roots is thoroughly saturated. After allowing the water to drain for a few minutes, remove the burlap carefully, without unnecessarily breaking the ball of earth or disturbing the roots, and proceed with the planting. When earth has been filled in about the roots, it should be packed down firmly, and care should be taken that each plant is placed in an upright position, and, if there is any difference, the side of the plant which is prettiest, should be turned towards the outside of the bed. Where running water is at hand, it is best to completely finish planting before watering, and after the bed is properly raked off and edged off, apply water until the ground has been thoroughly soaked to a depth of perhaps two feet, while if water must be carried, it is best to apply it to each plant when the hole around it is only half filled with earth. A thorough watering while planting, or immediately after planting, is most important. If the weather is warm and dry, it is well to apply water at intervals of a few days until the plants have become somewhat re-established. An occasional heavy watering during the first season after planting will prove beneficial.

WATERING OF EVERGREENS IN LATE AUTUMN

Evergreens, being "always green" will unlike deciduous plants, on warm and windy days during the winter, lose a great deal of moisture by evaporation through the leaves. This moisture must be replaced through the roots, and in order to prevent withering or drying up of the plants, it is well to apply a liberal amount of water just before the ground becomes frozen. Frequently so-called winter-killing of Evergreens, is due simply to the absence of moisture.

ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations indicate the comparative heights of the various sorts as attained by specimens in group-plantings where proper pruning or shearing is given, rather than the maximum growth formed in individual specimens planted singly.

V.D. Very dwarf.	M. Medium.
D. Dwarf.	T. Tall.

The quality of our evergreens is unexcelled, and having been started and grown in Bedford, and under the most severe climatic conditions, they are not to be compared with such plants as in former years were imported from Europe.

We ship no Evergreens which have not been transplanted several times. An Evergreen which has not been transplanted is often a finer specimen than transplanted stock, but it is of little value to the buyer. The larger sizes are shipped with compact balls of roots wrapped in burlap. This method insures the plants against loss. All Evergreens will be balled and burlapped without extra charge.

**Special rates will be quoted for Evergreens in
large quantities.**

GOLD MEDAL EVERGREEN TREES

Each Per 10

Abies balsamea (Balsam Fir) T.

A rapid growing tree, with dark green sweet scented foliage. Prefers a somewhat moist soil. Unless regularly pruned, it is inclined to become open and to lose its lower branches early.

18 to 24 in.....	\$1.00	\$9.00
2 to 3 ft.....	2.50	22.50
3 to 4 ft.....	3.50	31.50



Concolor Fir



Fraser's Silver Fir

“ **concolor** (Blue Fir) T.

A beautiful tree if well grown. Foliage large, and in some specimens silver-blue in color. Good for lawn planting.

3 to 4 ft.....	5.00
5 to 6 ft.....	8.50
6 to 9 ft. specimens.....	12.00 to 15.00

“ **fraseri** (Fraser's Fir or Silvery Balsam) T.

A very handsome tree. Foliage dark green above and silvery underneath.

18 to 24 in.....	2.50
2 to 3 ft.....	4.00

“ **veitchi** (Veitch Fir) T.

An attractive tree of irregular growth. Foliage very large, dark green above and silvery underneath.

18 to 24 in.....	3.00
2 to 3 ft.....	5.00

Biota orientalis (See *Thuja orientalis*)

Chamaecyparis filifera (Thread Retinospora) M.

Foliage dark green. Branches slender, string-like and drooping.

18 in.....	3.00
2 ft.....	4.00

“ **obtusa** (Obtuse leaved Cypress) M.

1½ to 2 ft.....	2.50
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	Each	Per 10
Chamaecyparis pisifera (Pea fruited Cypress) M. Like the above, a very handsome tree when pruned to become or remain dense. Foliage a good green.		
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$2.50	
2½ to 3 ft.....	4.00	
“ Pisifera aurea (Golden Pea fruited Cypress) M. In growth like the preceding, but with bright yellow foliage.		
1½ to 2 ft.....	2.50	
2½ to 3 ft.....	4.00	
Juniperus communis (Common spreading Juniper) D. A native evergreen. Usually quite prostrate, and good for covering banks or rocks. Foliage light and glaucous.		
12 to 18 in.....	1.50	\$14.00
2 to 2½ ft. across.....	2.50	
“ communis aurea (Golden common Juniper) D. An attractive form of the preceding with bright yellow foliage.		
12 to 18 in. across.....	2.50	
“ communis hibernica (Irish Juniper) M. Columnar in growth. Branches upright and leaves light green. A very useful and handsome small tree.		
12 to 18 in.....	1.75	15.75
18 to 24 in.....	2.00	
“ communis suecica (Swedish Juniper) M. Somewhat resembling the preceding, but more bushy in growth.		
12 to 18 in.....	1.75	



Savin Juniper



Pfitzer's Juniper

“ japonica (Japanese Juniper) D. A low dense shrub with spreading, sometimes procumbent branches. Foliage deep green. A most beautiful dwarf shrub.		
12 to 18 in.....	3.00	
“ pfitzeriana (Pfitzer's Juniper) M. D. Branches spreading horizontally. Foliage grayish green. One of the most useful of the dwarf Junipers.		
1 to 1½ ft. across.....	2.50	24.00
2 to 2½ ft. across.....	4.00	36.00

Each Per 10

Juniperus sabina (Savin) D.

A very attractive low evergreen with dark green foliage and spreading branches. Very effective in group planting and good for covering banks.

10 to 12 in. across.....	\$1.75	\$16.50
12 to 15 in. across.....	2.50	22.50
15 to 18 in. across.....	3.00	27.00

“ **sabina tamariscifolia** (Tamarix Savin) V. D.

Foliage fine and of brighter green than the type. Very procumbent. Good among rocks.

12 to 18 in.....	3.00	
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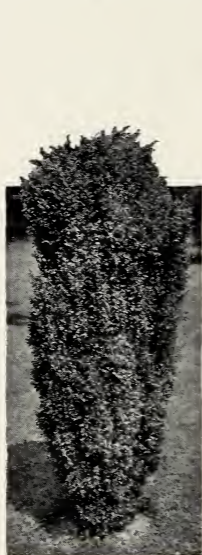
“ **sabina prostrata or horizontalis** (Hill's Waukegan Juniper) V.D.

Excellent for planting in rockeries, on slopes, or under large shrubs or trees. Foliage fine and soft blue in color. Grows close together making a dense mat.

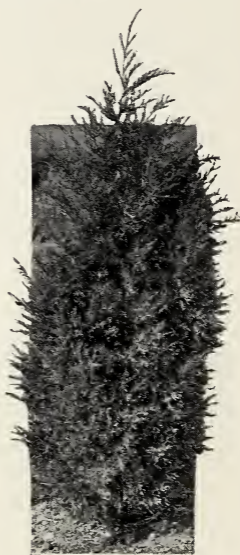
10 to 12 in.....	2.00	18.00
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“ **virginiana** (Red Cedar) T.

A beautiful native evergreen. Generally conical in growth, with upright branches and dark or bluish-green foliage. Mature



Swedish Juniper



Red Cedar

specimens are especially handsome when covered with their amethyst blue fruits. While naturally a medium tall growing tree, it can easily be kept low by pruning.

12 to 18 in.....	1.50	14.00
2 to 3 ft.....	2.50	20.00
3 to 4 ft.....	3.50	32.50
4 to 5 ft.....	5.00	45.00

“ **virginiana glauca** (Silver or bluish Cedar) T.

A form of the preceding with a striking

Each Per 10

silvery gray foliage. Very attractive among other specimens.

12 to 18 in.....	\$2.50
2 to 3 ft.....	4.00

Juniperus virginiana schotti (Schott's Red Cedar) M. T.

Compact in growth and with dark green foliage.

2 to 3 ft.....	3.50
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Picea canadensis or P. Alba (White Spruce) T.

Pyramidal and dense in growth. Foliage silvery. A very ornamental tree.

18 to 24 in.....	3.50
2 to 3 ft.....	3.00

“ **glauca conica** (Dwarf Alberta Spruce) V. D.

A very dwarf, dense and conical form of the Alberta Spruce. Light green in color. Very attractive.

10 to 12 in.....	6.00
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“ **excelsa** (Norway Spruce) T.

One of the most useful of the taller growing evergreens. Dark green and fast in growth. Fine for wind breaks or making hedges. While naturally a tall growing tree, it can readily be kept low by pruning, and may well be planted among the more dwarf evergreens as it responds well to clipping or shearing.



Norway Spruce



Austrian Pine

15 to 18 in. (per 100, \$100.00).....	1.25	\$12.00
2 ft. (per 100, \$150.00).....	2.00	18.00
3 ft.....	3.00	27.00
4 ft.....	4.00	
5 ft.....	5.00	

“ **excelsa gregoryana** (Gregory's Spruce) V. D.

Dense, flat and cushion-like in growth. Light green foliage.

10 to 12 in.....	3.50
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Picea excelsa inverta or P. pendula (Weeping or inverted Spruce) M.

An interesting small tree with decidedly drooping branches.

2 ft..... \$4.00

„ **excelsa maxwelli** (Maxwell Spruce) V.D.
Flat, low and dense in growth.

8 in..... 2.50

“ **excelsa pumila** (Dwarf Norway Spruce) V. D.

Dense and irregular in growth. Very good among other low evergreens.

12 to 15 in..... 3.50

“ **pungens** (Colorado Blue Spruce) T.

An attractive ornamental tree and particularly good for lawn planting. Foliage rigid, blue-green to silvery white.

10 to 12 in..... 3.50 \$31.50

2 ft..... 5.00 45.00

3 ft..... 6.50 60.00

Specimens 8 to 12 or 15 ft..... \$20.00 to \$75.00 each

“ **pungens glauca** (specially selected Blue Spruce) T.

10 to 12 in..... 4.50

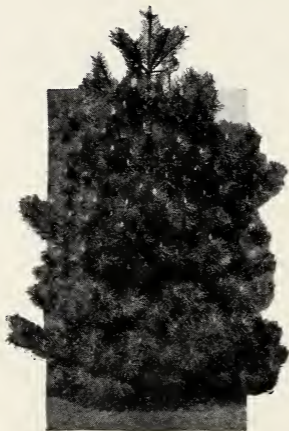
2 ft..... 8.00

3 ft..... 12.00

Pinus austriaca or P. nigra (Austrian Pine) T.

A handsome tree with long dark green foliage.

18 to 24 in..... 2.50



Red Pine



Dwarf Mountain or Mugho Pine

“ **cembra** (Swiss Stone Pine) M. T.

Narrow, dense and pyramidal in growth. Foliage bluish-white.

12 in..... 2.00

18 in..... 2.50

“ **montana** (Mountain Pine) M.

Variable in habit, but usually low and bushy in growth. Good for massing where an irregular effect is desired. Foliage a fine light green.

15 to 18 in..... 3.00

Each Per 10

Pinus montana mughus (Dwarf Mugho Pine) M.

A beautiful evergreen. Very hardy and good for massing or foundation planting. The foliage is unusually good dark green. Bushy in growth. It can be kept very low and dense by "disbudding" or removing the terminal buds in the Spring.

10 to 12 in. spread.....	\$2.50	\$22.50
12 to 15 in. spread.....	3.00	27.00
15 to 18 in. spread.....	3.50	31.50

“ **resinosa** (Red Pine) T.

One of the most handsome of the tall growing Pines. Vigorous in growth. Leaves long and dark green.

12 to 18 in.....	1.50	13.50
2 to 3 ft.....	3.00	
5 to 6 ft.....	5.00	

“ **sylvestris** (Scotch Pine) T.

Spreading in growth. Foliage blue-green, rigid and twisted.

18 in.....	1.50	13.50
2 to 3 ft.....	3.00	27.00
4 to 5 ft.....	5.00	40.00

“ **strobis** (White Pine) T.

Very picturesque when old, and well adapted for large grounds. One of our finest native evergreen trees with blue-green and sweet scented foliage. The White Pine, which is one of our best timber trees is, like other five-leaved Pines, subject to attacks of Pine-blister-rust. These attacks, however, are rare,



Douglas Fir



White Pine

but because of widespread and more or less uncalled for propaganda, reforestation with White Pines has of late years unfortunately been much discouraged. Government embargo prevents shipments of five needled Pines to many points outside of Massachusetts.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 in.....	\$1.25	\$11.25
2 to 3 ft.....	2.00	18.00
4 to 5 ft.....	4.00	
Specimens from 7 to 10 ft.....	\$6.00 to \$12.00 each	

Pseudotsuga douglasi (Douglas Fir) T.

A pyramidal growing tree with soft dark green or bluish foliage. Can be kept low by shearing.

1½ to 2 ft.....	2.00	18.00
3 ft.....	3.50	



American Yew

Japanese Upright Yew

Retinospora. See *Chamaecyparis*.

Taxus canadensis (Canada Yew) V. D.

A low spreading shrub with dark green foliage. Good for banks and under trees. Prefers a moist soil. Fruit crimson and very ornamental in winter.

12 to 15 in. spread.....	2.00	18.00
15 to 18 in. spread.....	3.00	27.00

“ **cuspidata** (Japanese Yew) M.

Spreading and irregular in growth. Foliage coarse and glossy green. Very hardy and excellent in masses with other dwarf evergreens.

10 to 12 in.....	2.50	22.50
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Hovey's Arbor Vitae



Common Globe Arbor Vitae



Pyramidal Arbor Vitae



American Arbor Vitae

Taxus cuspidata nana (Dwarf Japanese Yew) V. D. Each Per 10

A very compact and dwarfer form of the preceding. One of the best low growing evergreens.

6 to 9 in. \$2.00 \$18.00

Thuja occidentalis (American Arbor Vitae) M.

Used extensively in making dense screens and hedges. Foliage light green above and yellowish underneath. A specimen grown singly makes a narrow, pyramidal tree, somewhat open, but if pruned it can be made very dense and kept low.

1 to 1½ ft. (per 100, \$100.00)	1.50	13.50
1½ to 2 ft. (per 100, \$150.00)	1.75	16.00
2 to 3 ft.	2.50	22.50
4 ft.	4.00	35.00
5 ft.	6.00	



Tom Thumb Arbor Vitae



Siberian Arbor Vitae



Hemlock



Woodward's Globe Arbor Vitae

	Each	Per 10
Thuja occidentalis alba (Queen Victoria Arbor Vitae) M. Leaves variegated with white. Quite open in growth while young, but if pruned it becomes very dense.		
12 to 18 in.....	\$2.00	\$18.00
“ occidentalis lutea (George Peabody's Arbor Vitae) M. A pyramidal form with bright golden foliage.		
1½ to 2 ft.....	2.75	
“ occidentalis globosa (Globe Arbor Vitae) D. A fine dwarf and globose evergreen with slender branches and bright green foliage.		
10 in. across.....	1.75	15.75
12 in. across.....	2.00	18.00
“ occidentalis hoveyi (Hovey's Arbor Vitae) D. A dense globose form with upright branches and bright green foliage. One of the most useful evergreens for massing. Excellent also in out-door window boxes.		
10 to 15 in. (per 100, \$125.00).....	1.75	15.75
15 to 18 in. (per 100, \$150.00).....	2.00	18.00
18 to 24 in.....	2.75	
“ occidentalis plicata elegantissima (Lees Arbor Vitae) M. A dense, pyramidal tree with upright branches. Foliage brownish dark green above, and bluish green beneath. Young growth is slightly variegated with yellowish brown. Extremely hardy and very beautiful.		
12 to 18 in.....	2.00	18.00
18 to 24 in.....	3.00	27.00
3 ft.....	4.00	
“ occidentalis pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arbor Vitae) M. A narrow pyramidal, though frequently columnar tree, with dense and light		

Thuja	Each	Per 10
green foliage. Indispensable in foundation planting and useful in all group planting of dwarf evergreens.		
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$2.25	\$20.00
2½ ft.....	3.25	30.00
3 ft.....	4.00	36.00
 “ occidentalis wareana (Siberian or Ware’s Arbor Vitae) M. D.		
15 to 18 in.....	2.25	20.00
18 to 24 in.....	2.75	25.00
 “ occidentalis woodwardi (Woodward’s Globe Arbor Vitae) D. A globular and dense, dark green and low evergreen. Extremely hardy and very useful among other low evergreens.		
12 to 18 in.....	2.00	18.00
 “ occidentalis Tom Thumb or T. ellwangeriana (Tom Thumb Arbor Vitae) D. A dense, low and broad pyramid, with the typical foliage of the Arbor Vitae mixed with foliage resembling that of Chamaecyparis squarosa. Prefers a sheltered position.		
12 in.....	1.75	16.50
18 in.....	2.50	22.50
 “ occidentalis vervaeneana (Vervaene’s golden variegated Arbor Vitae) D. Very hardy and useful. Dwarf and dense in habit. Branches slender. Foliage variegated with yellow.		
12 in.....	1.75	16.75
18 in.....	2.50	22.50
 “ orientalis (Biota or Oriental Arbor Vitae) D. A pretty pyramidal or torch-shaped shrub or low tree, with dense, flat, light green foliage which turns brown in winter. Prefers a sheltered position.		
12 to 18 in.....	1.50	13.50
 Tsuga canadensis (Canada Hemlock) T. A native graceful evergreen tree with yew-like foliage. It is rather open in growth, but by pruning it can be made very dense and kept low. Good for hedges. It is shade-enduring, therefore excellent for screens under trees or for other undergrowth planting.		
12 to 18 in.....	2.00	18.00
24 in.....	3.00	27.00
30 in.....	4.00	
3 ft.....	5.00	



Daphne Cneorum

HARDY EVERGREEN PLANTS

Evergreen shrubs like Evergreen Trees, transplant well in the Spring as soon as the ground is open, and generally as late as June 1st. Also during the period beginning August 1st, and continuing until the ground becomes frozen.

Each Per 10

- Andromeda polifolia** (Bog Rosemary or Moorwort) D.
 Leaves narrow, glaucous, silvery white beneath. Waxy white and urn-shaped flowers in clusters. An interesting native shrub.
 8 to 12 in..... \$1.50
- Berberis aquifolia** (see Mahonia).
- Calluna Vulgaris** (Heather) V. D.
 Small pink flowers in dense racemes. Good for rockeries or dry banks.75
- “ **vulgaris alba** (White Heather) V. D.... .75
- “ **vulgaris aurea** (Golden Heather) V. D.. .75
- Daphne cneorum** (Garland Flower or Rose Daphne) V. D.
 Pink fragrant flowers resembling May-flowers or Trailing Arbutus. Trailing in habit. Good in front of shrubs or in the rock garden.
 Two years old..... .75 \$6.75
- Euonymus radicans** (Wintercreeper).
 A spreading evergreen vine or low clinging shrub which can be used for covering tree trunks, rocks, or brick walls. Also good for planting under Rhododendrons or other shrubs to cover ground.
 Two years old..... .50 4.50
- “ **radicans variegata** (Variegated Euonymus).
 A white and green leaved variety of the preceding.
 Two years old..... .75 6.75
- “ **radicans vegetus** (Big leaf Wintercreeper).
 Leaves larger than those of the E. radicans. Very hardy and comparatively fast in growth.
 Two years old..... .50

Each Per 10

Kalmia latifolia (Mountain Laurel) M.

A beautiful native evergreen shrub with lovely pink and white flowers in May. It prefers deep, leaf mold soil, but grows wherever it will not dry out in Summer.

15 to 18 in. \$2.00 \$18.00

“Grow your own Laurel for Christmas Decoration”
 Conservation of Natural Resources, Dept. of Mass. State
 Federation of Womens' Clubs.

Leucothoe catesbaei (Drooping Leucothoe) D.

Large, glossy green leaves on gracefully arching branches. Spikes of flowers resemble Lily-of-the-Valley. Good with Rhododendrons or in front of deciduous shrubs.

12 in. 2.00

Mahonia aquifolium (Oregon Hollygrape or Ashberry) M.

10 to 12 in. 1.75

Pachysandra terminalis (Japanese Spurge) V. D.

A dwarf evergreen of mat like growth. Good for ground cover under shrubs or trees. Foliage shining green. Set plants 8 to 12 inches apart to form a good carpet (per 100, \$15.00)

.25 2.00

Yucca filamentosa (Adams needle).

An evergreen plant of tropical appearance. Foliage sword-like and flowers pure white and bell shaped.

2 yrs. old.35 3.00

SUGGESTED PLANTING

for

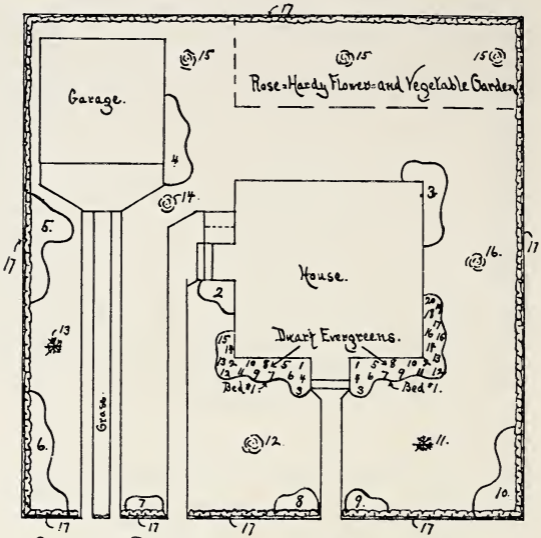
Small Suburban Estate

(See plan on next page)

Planting List.

Dwarf Evergreens as follows: (To be set approximately 2½ ft. apart).

List No.	No. of plants	
1	2	Pyramidal Arbor Vitae 2-3 ft. high
	or	2 American Arbor Vitae 3-4 ft. high
	or	2 Red Cedars 3-4 ft. high
2	2	Siberian Arbor Vitae 2-3 ft. high
3	2	Savin Junipers 18 in. spread
4	2	Lee's pyramidal Arbor Vitae 18 in. high
5	2	Vervaene's golden Arbor Vitae 18 in. high
6	2	Irish Junipers 18 in. high
7	2	Dwarf Mugho Pines 12-15 in. spread
8	2	Peabody's Golden Arbor Vitae 18 in. high
9	2	Pfitzer's Juniper 18 in. spread
10	2	Hemlocks 18-24 in. high
11	2	Hovey's Arbor Vitae 18 in. high
12	2	Dwarf Spruce 18 in. high
13	2	Hovey's Arbor Vitae 18 in. high



Suggestive Planting for small Suburban Estate.
 Scale 1/4" = 1' See following Planting list.

(Continued from last page)

14	2 Lee's pyramidal Arbor Vitae	18 in. high
15	2 Woodward's Globe Arbor Vitae..	18 in. high
16	1 Hemlock	18-24 in. high
17	1 American Yew	12-15 in. spread
18	1 Tom Thumb Arbor Vitae	18 in. high
19	1 Savin Juniper	18 in. spread
20	1 Hovey's Arbor Vitae	18 in. high
2	5 Bridal Wreath (Spiraea Van Houttei)	2-3 ft. high (Flowering shrubs to be set approximately three feet apart)
3	9 Upright Forsythia	3-4 ft. high
4	10 Sweef Syringa	3-4 ft. high
5	12 Bush Honeysuckles	2-3 ft. high
6	12 Mixed Flowering Shrubs	
7	5 Japanese Barberries	15 in. high
8	6 Japanese Barberries	15 in. high
9	6 Japanese Barberries	15 in. high
10	10 Hardy Hydrangeas	18 in. high
11	1 Colorado Blue Spruce	18-24 in. high
12	1 Norway Maple	8 ft. high
13	1 Norway Spruce	2-3 ft. high
14	1 Sugar or Rock Maple	8 ft. high
15	3 Apple or other Fruit Trees	
16	1 Mountain Ash	4-5 ft. high
17	300 Japanese Barberries (to be set 1 ft. apart)	15 in. high
	or 300 Japanese Privets (to be set 1 ft. apart)	18-24 in. high
	or 300 California Privets (to be set 1 ft. apart)	2-3 ft. high

GARDEN ROSES



Cultural Directions

While roses can be grown in almost any kind of soil, they prefer that it be deep, moderately rich and well drained. Roses require a fair amount of sunlight, but prefer not to be too near buildings or tall trees, for in such places they are more susceptible to attacks from mildew.

Field grown plants, such as we offer, are best when planted in early Spring, but with care, they may be planted in the fall as soon as they have become dormant. Distances apart for planting roses are regulated somewhat by the varieties used. Such varieties as Moss Roses, Persian Yellow Roses, and other strong growing kinds may be set two or three feet apart, Hybrid Perpetuals about two feet apart, and Hybrid Teas from one and one-half to two feet apart.

The plants should be set so deeply that the junction of the bud or graft is at least three inches below the surface of the soil. In fact, deep planting is one of the most essential things in successful rose culture. After setting the plant in position, the earth should be firmly pressed in around it. While the plants are out of the ground, keep them from wind and sun. After the plants have been set out, they should be pruned immediately, and cut down to within three or four inches of the ground.

To obtain the most and best flowers, and in order to keep the plants attractive, it is necessary that everblooming varieties should be cut back to within a few inches of the ground each Spring. Moss Roses and such other varieties which bloom only in the Spring, should be pruned immediately after flowering. During the Summer, an occasional watering with liquid manure will prove beneficial. In late fall when the plants are well ripened, some protection should be given, and while loam heaped up around the plants furnishes the best protection, leaves, hay or straw to the depth of from eight to ten inches may be used for covering.

Of insects attacking rose plants, the green fly or aphid, the rose chafer or rose-bug and the red spider are the most troublesome. For the rose bug, paris green may be dusted over the plants. The red spider is a very small insect and hardly distinguishable to the naked eye. It is generally found on the under

sides of the leaves which soon assume a sickly yellow tinge. It is particularly destructive to plants trained against buildings or exposed to the hot sun. Syringing with cold water, thrown in an upward manner, to reach the under sides of the leaves, and applied with sufficient force to remove the insects from the leaves, may be used as a remedy. The aphid or green fly, can be exterminated by dusting the plants with tobacco dust while they are wet with dew. For mildew, dry sulphur may be shaken over the plants while the leaves are wet with dew.

VISIT OUR ROSE GARDEN

We maintain on our grounds at Bedford, a Rose-Garden containing all of the most satisfactory, everblooming garden Roses. Plants may there be seen in bloom from frost to frost, and lovers of roses are cordially invited to visit the garden.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

Strong, Dormant and Field-Grown Plants

Price: Each 75c; per ten \$6.75; per hundred \$60.00 except where otherwise noted.

The following named Hybrid Perpetual Roses can be relied upon for hardiness.

If planted in good soil, set in the ground to the proper depth, and pruned back as directed, they will produce quantities of bloom the first season. **Deep planting and close pruning** are very essential.

American Beauty. Very large blooms. Deep pink to soft carmine, with delicate veins of dark red on the petals.

Anne de Diesbach. Carmine, a beautiful shade; very large. A superior garden sort; fragrant; one of the hardiest.

Frau Karl Druschki (Snow Queen). Flowers very large, beautiful, pure white.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson; not full, but large and extremely effective.

John Hopper. Bright Rose. Carmine center.

Mme. Gabriel Luizet. Light Silvery pink.

Mme. Plantier. Pure white, early summer bloomer.

Magna Charta. Pink and crimson. Very large, full and double.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink; fragrant; blooms late in Autumn.

M. P. Wilder. Cherry carmine.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose, very large.

Persian Yellow. Golden yellow. Flowers in June. Each \$1.00.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep velvety crimson.

Ulrich Brunner. Cherry-red. A fine rose.

HYBRID TEA ROSES

The following list contains only the hardiest varieties. If given a slight protection in Winter, they can be successfully grown anywhere in New England. Price: Each 75c; per ten \$6.75, except where otherwise noted.

The varieties marked with an asterisk*, are particularly recommended by the American Rose Society for cultivation in New England.

***Caroline Testout.** Large, double, clear bright rose.

- ***Columbia.** Beautiful pink and very free. Each \$1.00.
- ***Duchess of Wellington.** Saffron yellow. Very free and sweet. Each \$1.00.
- ***Gross an Teplitz.** Dark red. Very free flowering and hardy.
- ***Jonkheer J. L. Mock.** One of the most popular Roses. It is vigorous and sends up strong, erect, flowering shoots; the flowers are of perfect form, of a lovely carmine color on outside petals, silvery pink on inside; highly fragrant. They possess the marked peculiarity of developing slowly and lasting for a long time. \$1.00 each.
- Juliet.** Old Gold, shaded with Deep Rose. Each \$1.00.
- ***K. A. Viktoria.** Delicate Creamy-white, free flowering; quite hardy.
- Killarney.** Pink.
- Killarney.** White. Considered by many one of the best White garden Roses.
- La France.** Silvery-rose, changing to Pink.
- Los Angeles.** New. Vigorous and free. Flame pink, shaded with gold at base. Each \$1.25; per 10, \$10.00.
- ***Mme. Edouard Herriot** (Daily Mail). Winner of the Gold Cup which was offered by the "Daily Mail" of London for the best new Rose exhibited at the International Horticultural Exhibition held in London. Color in bud form coral-red with yellow at the base, while the semi-double open flowers are of a superb coral-red shaded with yellow and bright rosy-scarlet passing to shrimp-red. Each \$1.00.
- ***Mrs. Aaron Ward.** Of French introduction. The color is a distinct shade of Indian-yellow, which, as the flower expands, shades lighter towards the edges, making a splendid color combination. One of the freest-flowering varieties. Each \$1.00.
- ***Ophelia.** Brilliant salmon-flesh shaded with rose on outer edges of petals, with a heart of glowing peach-pink and orange, yellow blendings, all passing finally to lighter shades; fragrant, faultless form in bud and flower; erect habit, stiff, long stems; free and continuous in growth and bloom; handsome, bright foliage; immune to mildew and black spot; possesses every requisite of a perfect Rose. Each \$1.00.
- ***Radiance.** Brilliant rosy-carmine, shaded with rich opaline-pink tints in the open flower, which is large, full, of fine form, with cupped petals. Upright canes and an excellent keeper in Summer. Each \$1.00.
- ***Red Radiance.** A bright, cheerful and even shade of pure red; size, foliage, growth and habit same as in the parent "Radiance." Each \$1.00.
- ***Souvenir de Claudius Pernet.** The best yellow Rose yet produced. A lovely sunflower-yellow deepening in the center. Each \$1.00.

MOSS ROSES

Price: Each 75 cents; per 10, \$6.75.

Crested Moss. Deep Pink, buds surrounded with mossy fringe and crest.

CLIMBING AND RAMBLER ROSES

Plant very deeply, and regardless of length of branches, prune back at once after planting to within 5 or 6 inches of the ground.

	Each	Per 10
American Pillar. Rich rosy pink	\$.75	\$6.75

Climbing American Beauty. Red flowers like bush-rose of same name.....	\$.75	\$6.75
Christine Wright. Bright pink.....	.75	6.75
Crimson Rambler. Bright Crimson flowers in large clusters.....	.75	6.75
Dorothy Perkins. Shell-pink and sweet scented. Very vigorous. (Per 100, \$60.00).....	.75	6.75
Doctor W. van Fleet. Rich flesh pink. Exquisitely shaped buds.....	.75	6.75
Exelsa. Much like Dorothy Perkins, but with deep Red flowers.....	.75	6.75
Flower of Fairfield. The everblooming Crimson Rambler. A strong grower and continuous bloomer. Flowers bright Crimson.....	.75	6.75
Hiawatha. Crimson and White. A beautiful variety. Semi-double.....	.75	6.75
Paul's Scarlet Climber. A vigorous grower with fine glossy foliage, and vivid scarlet blossoms about two inches across.....	1.00	
Silver Moon. Clear silvery white with yellow stamens. Cup-shaped, large and fragrant. A vigorous grower and free bloomer.....	.75	6.75
Tausendschon. Soft pink. Large, double flowers.....	.75	6.75
White Dorothy Perkins. White.....	.75	6.75
Wichuraiana. Single white flowers in clusters. Foliage always healthy and glossy green. (Per 100, \$50.00).....	.75	6.75

DWARF BEDDING ROSES OR BABY RAMBLERS

Each Per 10

Baby Tausendschon. Large, deep rosy pink flowers, borne in great profusion. (Per 100, \$60.00).....	.75	6.75
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Baby Ramblers or Dwarf Everblooming Roses are especially free flowering and if planted and pruned properly, will bloom from frost to frost.

Good for borders or along walks.

ROSA RUGOSA HYBRIDS

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. Pure, silvery-pink, surpassing all others of the Rugosa family in beauty of color and fullness of form; fragrant and hardy. Each 75 cents.



Norway Maple

DECIDUOUS TREES

	Each
Acer dasycarpum weiri (Weir's Cut-leaved Maple)	
5 to 6 ft.....	\$1.75
“ ginnale (Amur or Siberian Bush-Maple)	
3 to 4 ft.....	1.00
“ palmatum atropurpureum (Japanese Blood-leaved Maple), 18 inches.....	5.00
“ platanooides (Norway Maple)	
8 ft.....	2.50
10 ft.....	3.50
“ “ schwedleri (Red-leaved Norway Maple)	
6 to 7 ft.....	3.50
“ saccharum (Sugar or Rock Maple)	
8 ft.....	3.00
10 ft.....	4.00
14 ft.....	6.00
Betula alba (European White Birch)	
5 ft.....	1.50
“ “ pendula gracilis (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch) 5 to 6 ft.....	3.00
“ papyracea (Canoe or Paper Birch)	
4 to 5 ft.....	1.50
“ populifolia (Gray Birch)	
5 to 6 ft.....	1.00
Catalpa bungei (Umbrella Catalpa)	
6 ft. stems, 2 yr. heads.....	2.50
“ speciosa (Common Catalpa)	
6 to 8 ft.....	1.50
Chionanthus virginica (White Fringe)	
18 to 24 inches.....	.75
Cornus florida (White flowered Dogwood)	
2 to 3 ft.....	.50
Crataegus occ. splendens (Paul's Scarlet Thorn)	
2 to 3 ft.....	3.50

	Each
Larix europaea (European Larch)	
4 to 5 ft.....	\$1.50
5 to 7 ft.....	2.50
Malus floribunda atrosanguinea (Japanese Pink Crab) 2 ft.....	1.50
“ angustifolia or M. ioensis fl. pl. (Bechtel's Crab) 2 to 3 ft.....	1.50
Morus alba pendula (Tea's Weeping Mulberry)	
2 yr. heads.....	3.50
Populus eugenei (Carolina Poplar)	
8 to 10 ft.....	2.00
“ nigra italica (Lombardy Poplar)	
6 to 8 ft.....	1.00
8 to 10 ft.....	1.50
Prunus pissardi (Red-leaved Plum)	
3 to 4 ft.....	1.50
Salix babylonica (Weeping Willow)	
7 to 8 ft.....	2.00
“ pentandra (Laurel Willow)	
2 to 2½ ft.....	.50



Spirea Van Houttei (Bridal Wreath)

Sorbus aucuparia (European Mountain Ash)	
5 to 6 ft.....	1.50
Syringa japonica (Japanese Tree Lilac)	
4 to 5 ft.....	1.00

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

	Each	Per 10
Aralia pentaphylla		
2 to 3 ft.....	\$.50	4.50
Buddleya magnifica (Butterfly Bush)		
2 years.....	.50	4.50

B E D F O R D , M A S S A C H U S E T T S

	Each	Per 19
Caragana arborescens (Siberian Pea shrub)		
3 ft.....	\$.50	\$4.50
5 to 6 ft.....	1.00	
Colutea arborescens (Bladder Senna)		
3 ft.....	.50	4.50
Cornus alba siberica (Red barked Cornel)		
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.50
“ paniculata (Grey Dogwood)		
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.50
“ var. aurea (Golden barked Cornel)		
2 ft.....	.50	4.50
Cydonia Japonica (Japanese Quince)		
18 to 24 in.....	.75	
Deutzia crenata , pink		
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.50
“ gracilis (Slender Deutzia)		
18 in.....	.50	4.50
Diervilla rosea (Weigelia)		
2 ft.....	.75	6.75
“ candida (White)		
2 to 3 ft.....	.75	6.75
“ Eva Rathke (Red)		
18 in.....	1.00	9.00
“ variegata (Variegated Weigelia)		
18 in.....	1.00	9.00
Euonymus alatus (Winged Burning Bush)		
1½ to 2 ft.....	.75	6.50
“ europaeus (European Burning Bush)		
2 to 3 ft.....	.75	6.75
Forsythia fortunei (Upright Golden Bell)		
3 ft.....	.50	4.50
“ suspensa (Drooping Golden Bell)		
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.50
Hibiscus syriacus (Rose of Sharon) Pink, Purple and White, 2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.50
Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora (Large hardy Hydrangea) 18 to 24 in.....	.50	4.50
“ in Tree Form.....	1.50	
“ sterilis (White Summer Hydrangea or Summer Snowball).....	.50	4.50
Ilex verticillata (Black Alder)		
18 in.....	.50	
Lonicera tartarica rubra (Pink Bush Honey-suckle) 2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.50
Philadelphus coronarius (Sweet Syringa)		
3 ft.....	.50	4.50
“ aurea (Golden Syringa)		
12 in.....	.75	
“ grandiflora (Large flowered Syringa)		
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	4.50
“ Virginalis (Double Sweet Syringa)		
18 in.....	.75	
Prunus maritima (Beach Plum)		
18 to 24 in.....	.50	4.50
“ chinensis alba (White flowering Almond)		
18 in.....	1.00	9.00
“ rosea (Pink flowering Almond)		
18 in.....	1.00	9.00
“ triloba (Large Almond or Flowering Plum) 2 to 3 ft.....	1.00	

	Each	Per 10
Rhodotypos kerrioides (White Kerria)		
18 in.....	\$.50	\$4.50
Rosa rugosa (Pink Ramona rose)		
12 to 18 in.....	.50	4.50
“ rugosa alba (White Ramona rose)		
12 to 18 in.....	.75	
“ rugosa C. F. Meyer (Double pink Rosa Rugosa).....	.75	
“ spinosissima (Scotch Rose)		
18 in.....	.75	
Sambucus canadensis (Elder)		
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.50
“ “ aurea (Golden Elder)		
2 to 3 ft.....	.75	
Spiraea Anthony Waterer (Dwarf Pink Spiraea)		
12 in.....	.50	4.50
“ opulifolia (Nine bark)		
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.50
“ opulifolia aurea (Golden Spiraea)		
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.50
“ thunbergi (Dwarf white Spiraea)		
2 ft.....	.50	4.50
“ van houttei (Bridal Wreath)		
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.50
Symphoricarpus racemosus (Snowberry)		
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.50
“ vulgaris (Indian Currant)		
2 ft.....	.50	4.50
Syringa vulgaris (Common Lilac)		
2 ft.....	.75	6.50
“ alba (White Lilac)		
2 ft.....	1.00	9.00

HYBRID OR FRENCH LILACS

Charles X. (Reddish purple)		
2 ft.....	2.00	
Congo (Deep red)		
2 ft.....	2.00	
Marie Le Graye (Large white)		
2 ft.....	2.00	
Ludwig Spaeth (Deep purplish red)		
2 ft.....	2.00	

Viburnum opulus (Bush Cranberry)		
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.50
“ sterlis (English Snowball)		
2 ft.....	1.00	
“ plicatum (Japanese Snowball)		
18 to 24 in.....	1.00	

HEDGE PLANTS

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Berberis thunbergi (Japanese Bar- berries) 10 to 12 in.....		\$1.50	\$12.00
12 to 15 in.....		2.00	15.00
15 to 18 in.....	\$.25	2.50	18.00
18 to 24 in.....	.35	3.00	25.00
Ligustrum ibota (Japanese Privets)			
1½ to 2 ft.....	.35	3.00	15.00
2½ to 3 ft.....	.50	4.00	20.00

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Ligustrum ovalifolium (California Privet) 18 to 24 in.....	\$.20	\$ 1.50	\$ 8.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.35	2.00	12.00
“ amurense (Amur River Privet)			
18 to 24 in.....	2.00	15.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.35	2.50	20.00
Picea exelsa (Norway Spruce)			
15 to 18 in.....	1.25	12.00	100.00
18 to 24 in.....	1.50	18.00	150.00
Rhamnus catharticus (Buckthorn)			
18 to 24 in.....	.35	2.50	15.00
Spiraea van houttei (Bridal Wreath)			
18 to 24 in.....	.40	3.50	25.00
Syringa vulgaris (Common purple Lilac) 18 to 24 in.....	.50	4.50	40.00
Thuja occidentalis (Common Arbor Vitae) 1 to 1½ ft.....	1.50	13.50	100.00
1½ to 2 ft.....	1.75	16.00	150.00
2 to 3 ft.....	2.50	22.50	225.00

Vines and Climbing Shrubs

	Each	Per 10
Ampelopsis quinquefolia (Common Woodbine, or Virginia Creeper)		
A native vine, most vigorous in growth. Intense Crimson leaves in Autumn.		
3 yrs.....	\$.50	\$4.50
var. Engelmanni.		
A variety of the above, with stronger tendril discs, that cling like Ivy to any surface.		
3 yrs.....	.50	4.50
Veitchii (The Japan or Boston Ivy)		
2 yrs. old.....	.75	
Bignonia. (See Tecoma).		
Celastrus paniculatus (Bittersweet)		
Assumes a shrub-like form, unless given an opportunity to climb. Crimson fruit.		
3 yrs.....	.50	4.50
Clematis paniculata.		
A rapid and vigorous climber. The flowers, borne in long panicles, are white, and their fragrance is perceptible a long distance from the plant.		
2 yrs.....	.50	4.50
Humulus lupulus (Hop Vine)		
Strong grower. Hops appear in July and August. Good for covering fences around poultry yards, as chickens will not pick leaves.		
2 yrs.....	.50	4.50
var. aurea (Golden-leaved Hop Vine)		
A recent introduction of much value. In growth it resembles the common Hop Vine, being equally as vigorous, but its foliage is of the brightest golden color. Very hardy.		
2 yrs.....	.75	6.75
Lonicera var. Halleana (Hall's Evergreen Honeysuckle)		
All Summer. Deep green foliage, which is		

	Each	Per 10
almost evergreen throughout the Winter. The fragrant yellow and white flowers bloom from midsummer until Frost.		
2 yrs.....	\$.50	\$4.50
Tecoma radicans (Bignonia) (Trumpet Vine)		
Scarlet trumpet flower. Handsome, dark green foliage and showy clusters of orange and scarlet flowers during the Summer.		
3 yrs.....	.50	4.50
Wistaria Chinensis (Chinese Wistaria)		
A hardy, fast and tall growing climber, with pale green compound foliage, and long clusters of purplish, pea-shaped flowers, borne profusely in May.		
Strong plants, 2 yrs. old.....	1.00	9.00
“ var. alba (White Wistaria)		
2 yr. old plants.....	1.00	9.00

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

Price: Except where otherwise noted, each 25c; per 10 \$2.25; per 100 \$20.00. (5 Plants of **one kind** supplied at price per 10.)

- Alyssum saxatile compactum** (Dwarf Goldentuft)
- Anthemis tinctoria** (Yellow Camomile)
- Aquilegia** (Columbine). Mixed colors.
- Arenaria balearica** (Corsican Sandwort)
- Bocconia cordata** (Plume Poppy). Each 50 cts.
- Boltonia asteroides** (White Boltonia)
- “ **latisquama** (Violet Boltonia)
- Campanula medium** (Canterbury Bell). Pink, blue and white.
- Convallaria majalis** (Lily of the Valley)
- Coreopsis grandiflora**
- Delphinium grandiflorum** (Chinese Dwarf Larkspur)
- “ **Gold Medal Hybrids** (Hybrid Larkspur)
- Dianthus barbatus** (Sweet Williams). Mixed colors.
- “ **semperflorens** (Perpetual Pink)
- Dicentra spectabilis** (Bleeding Heart). Each 75 cts.
- Dictamnus fraxinella** (Gasplant). Each 50 cts.
- Digitalis purpurea** (Foxglove)
- Echinacea purpurea** (Purple Coneflower)
- Eryngium amethystinum** (Sea Holly)
- Festuca glauca** (Tescue-grass)
- Funkia undulata variegata**. Each 50 cts.
- “ **sieboldiana** (Purple Tunkia)
- “ **grandiflora** (White Plantainlily). Each 75 cts.
- Gaillardia grandiflora**
- Gypsophylla paniculata** (Baby's Breath)
- Helenium autumnale** (Sneezewort)
- “ “ **rubrum** (Orange Sneezewort)
- Hemerocallis thunbergi** (Homestead Lily)
- Hibiscus moscheutos** (Mallow)
- “ **Mallow Marvel**
- Iberis sempervirens** (Hardy Candytuft)
- Iris Germanica**, Fairy. White
- “ “ **Madam Chereau** (White, penciled Violet)
- “ “ **Pallida Dalmatica** (Lavender). Tall spikes
- “ “ **Queen of May** (Rosy lavender)
- “ “ **Rhein Nixe** (Pure White and Violet)
- “ **Kaempferi** (Japanese Iris). Mixed colors.
- “ **Siberica** (Pale Blue)
- Lavendula vera** (Lavender)
- Liatris pycnostachia** (Blazing Star)
- Lupinus polyphyllus** (Blue Lupin)
- “ **albus** (White). Each 50 cts.
- “ **roseum** (Pink). Each 50 cts.

- Lychnis viscaria splendens** (Ragged Robin)
Monarda didyma (Beebalm)
Pachysandra terminalis
Paeony Duchess de Nemours (White tinted Salmon). Each
 75 cts.
 “ **Festiva Maxima** (Large White). Each 75 cts.
 “ **Fragrantissima** (Rose and Violet). Fragrant. Each
 75 cts.
 “ **Fulgida** (Dark Red). Each 75 cts.
Papaver orientalis (Oriental Poppy)
Penstemon barbatus Torreyi
Pardanthus sinensis (Blackberry Lily)
Physostegia virginina (False Dragonhead)
Phlox decussata Annie Cook (Flesh Pink)
 “ “ **Baron von Deeden** (Blood Red)



- “ “ **Elizabeth Campbell** (Large Pink and Salmon
 flowers). Each 50 cts.
 “ “ **Gen. von Heutz** (Salmon and Light Pink)
 “ “ **Independence** (Pure White)
 “ “ **Le Mahdi** (Reddish Violet)
 “ “ **Madam Langier** (Fine Red)
 “ **subulata** (Dwarf Phlox or Moss Pink)
 “ “ **alba** (Dwarf White Phlox)
Pyrethrum roseum (Pink Feverfew)
Ranunculus acris (Creeping Buttercup)
Platycodon grandiflorum (Balloonflower)
Ruta graveolens (Rue)
Sedum acre (Golden Moss)
 “ **album** (White Stonecrop)
 “ **spectabilis** (Showy Sedum)
Statice latifolia (Sea Lavender)
Thymus vulgaris (Thyme)
 “ **lanuginosum** (Creeping Thyme)
Tradescantia virginica (Blue Spiderwort)
Tritoma phitzeri (Torchlily or Poker Plant)
Veronica Amethystina (Dwarf Speedwell)
Yucca filamentosa (Adam's Needle)



Northern Spy Apple

FRUIT TREES AND SMALL FRUITS

Apples

Standard Apples, 2 years. 5 to 7 feet high.

Price: Except where otherwise noted, each, \$1.00; per 10

\$9.00; per 100, \$65.00.

Astrachan. Sept. 1st.

Fameuse or Snow. Oct. 1st.

Gravenstein. Sept. 15th.

Baldwin. Late.

Delicious (Red). Late.

Hubbardston. Sept. 15th.

McIntosh Red. Oct. 1st.

Northern Spy. Late.

King or Tompkins King. Sept. 15th.

Wealthy. Sept. 15th.

Dwarf Apples (on Paradise Stock)

One and two years old. Each, \$1.00

Baldwin

Fameuse or Snow

McIntosh

Red Astrachan

Gravenstein

Crab Apples

Hyslop (Red). Each \$1.00; per 10 \$9.00.

Transcendent (Yellow). Each \$1.00; per 10 \$9.00.

Standard Pears

2 years old. Each \$1.50; per 10 \$13.50, except where noted.

Bartlett

Bosc or Beurre Bosc. Each \$2.00

Clapp's Favorite

Seckel

Anjou

Sheldon

Lawrence



Early Richmond Cherry

Dwarf Pears

The following varieties we can supply on Dwarf or Quince stock:

Price: Each, \$1.50.

Bartlett. 2 to 3 ft. high.

Clapp's Favorite. 2 to 3 ft. high.

Seckel. 2 to 3 ft. high.

Sweet Cherries

Price: \$1.50 each.

Black Tartarian. Vigorous growth; very large; purplish black; one of the best. Ripening end of June.

Governor Wood. Vigorous growth; medium; clear, light red; tender, delicious. Ripening end of June.

Yellow Spanish. Vigorous growth; large; pale yellow with red cheek; firm, juicy and delicious; very good. Ripening end of June.

Windsor. Large, liver colored. Vigorous.

Morello or Sour Cherries

Early Richmond. Medium size; dark red; juicy, rich acid flavor. The stone adheres to the stem. One of the most valuable of Sour Cherries.

Montmorency (Large Montmorency). A Cherry of the Richmond class, but larger and more solid.

PRUNING OF CHERRY TREES

Cherry trees are difficult to establish, and must be cut back severely at once after being transplanted. Cut back all branches to within 3 to 5 inches of the stem.

Plums

2 years old. Each \$1.50; per 10, \$13.50

Abundance (Bhotan). Beautiful lemon-yellow with bright cherry. Has been thoroughly tested, and is highly recommended. August.

Burbank. Large and beautiful, a clear cherry red, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh a deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor. Ripens later than Abundance. End of August.

October Purple. Large, round fruit; dark, reddish purple yellow; flesh of most superb quality. Ripens middle of September.

German Prune. (Blue, large and sweet)

Reine Claude. An old favorite.

Peaches

Each 75c; per 10, \$6.50

Belle of Georgia. Very large, skin white with red cheek; flesh white, firm, and of excellent flavor; fruit uniformly large and showy; free. Very hardy and one of the latest to ripen.

Carman. A new, hardy, rot-proof Peach. Large, round; pale yellow skin and red blush, on sunny side; white flesh, sweet flavor. Ripens in August.

Champion. Large, white with red cheek. Ripens about Aug. 1st.

Crawford's Early. Very large; yellow; juicy; melting; freestone. Ripening early September.

Crawford's Late. Very large; yellow; juicy; good; freestone. Ripening end of September.

Elberta. An exceedingly large, light-colored yellow Peach, a cross between Crawford's and Chinese Cling; juicy, well flavored; said to be probably the finest yellow freestone in existence; planted in enormous quantities in the Peach growing regions of the South. Ripens early in August.

Fitzgerald. A chance seedling, found in Ontario, outside of the Peach belt, where it has produced regular crops. The fruit is of very large size, pit very small. This promising new peach is of the Crawford type, but excels that famous variety in size, hardiness and productiveness. Season same as Early Crawford.

Queensboro. Large and well colored. Freestone. Ripens Aug. 1st.

Quinces

First class. 2 years old. Each \$1.25

Orange. Large, roundish, bright golden yellow; cooks quite tender, and is of very excellent flavor. October.

HARDY GRAPES

Each 50 cents; per 10 \$4.50; per 100 \$35.00

Black

Concord. Bunch and berry large, round, black, thickly covered with a beautiful bloom; flesh moderately juicy, sweet pulp, quite tender when fully ripe.

The Bedford Bird House



Built to meet the call for a strong, long lasting Bird House that will allow bird lovers, opportunity to put up a large number of houses for a small amount of money.

The house is built of the heaviest Roofing Paper, waterproof, a green gray color to match tree trunk, easily attached to any subject, tree, post or building, in a way that will last for years without hurting the tree. Removable at any time by simply untwisting the wire.

The house is packed flat with simple directions for erecting.

There are two sizes; small, designed for swallows and song birds; large, designed for blue-birds, martins and other birds of the same general size and habits.

The house is roomy and has plenty of air. The top and base can be easily opened up each year to clean out if desired.

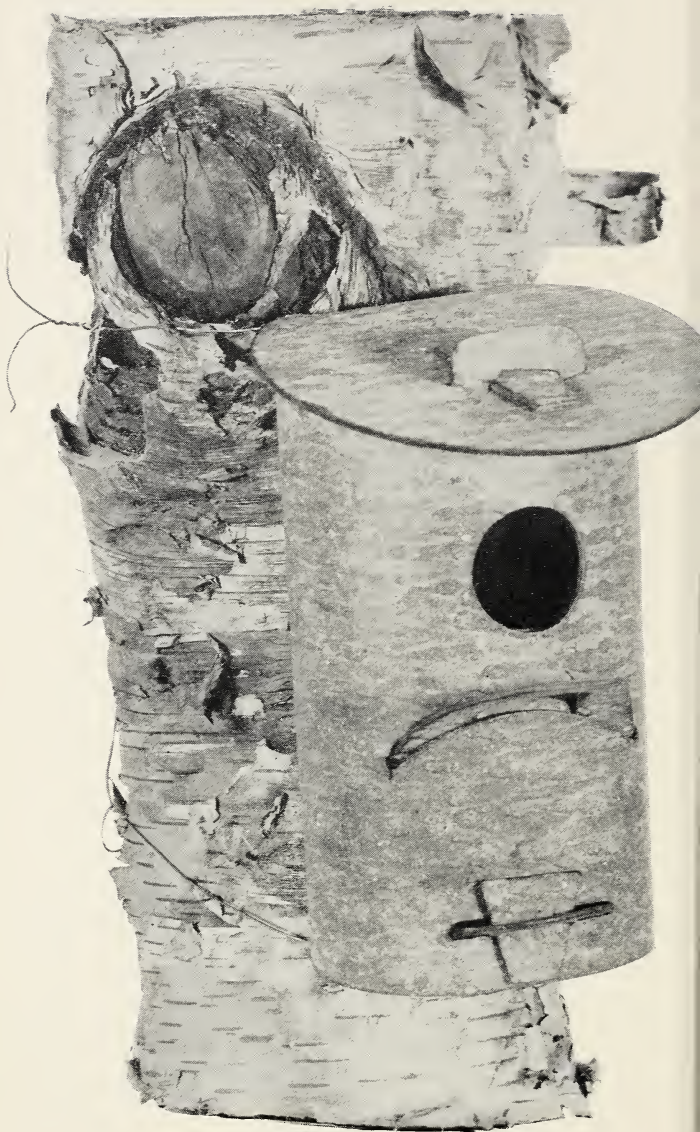
The large size measures erected
Tall 8" Perch to back 5" Circumference 14"
Price 35c each, plus 10c postage

The small size measures
Tall 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ " Front of lid to back 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Circumference 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Price 25c each, plus 10c postage

For Sale By

NEW ENGLAND NURSERIES

Bedford, Mass.





Concord Grape

Moore's Early. Bunch and berry large, with a blue bloom; quality better than Concord; its size and earliness render it desirable.

Worden. Bunches large, handsome; berries sweet. Ten days earlier than Concord and superior to it in flavor; ripens well in cold localities.

Red and Reddish Purple

Delaware. Medium or small, but delicious; highly esteemed everywhere.

White

Niagara. All things considered, probably the most valuable white Grape in cultivation.

Blackberries

Strong plants: Per 10 \$1.50; per 100 \$8.00

Erie. Fruit very large, excellent quality. There is no berry that rivals it in combining hardiness, large size, earliness and productiveness.

Raspberries

Price, except where noted: Per 10 \$1.50; per 100 \$8.00

Cuthbert (Queen of the Market). Large dark crimson berries.

Columbia. Fruit purple. Vigorous in growth.

Currants

Note. Government embargo prevents shipment of Currant or Gooseberries to points outside of Massachusetts or to the following designated localities in Massachusetts, Athol, Barre, Dana, Duxbury, Halifax, Hanover, Hanson, Ipswich, Lee, Lenox, Marshfield, Newburyport, North Andover, Orange, Pembroke, Petersham, Phillipston, Stockbridge, Topsfield and Warwick. It is requested that Black Currants shall not be planted anywhere in Massachusetts.

We offer the following Currants in healthy stock:

Cherry. Fruit of the largest size; deep red, rather acid; short bunches; growth strong. Each 30 cents; per 10 \$2.75; per 100 \$25.00.

Fay's Prolific. Fruit very large bright red and of excellent flavor; less acid than the Cherry. It has a long stem which admits of rapid picking and is enormously productive. Each 30 cents; per 10 \$2.75; per 100 \$25.00.

Gooseberries (see Note under Currants)

Downing. Whitish green. Prolific. Each 50 cents.

Red Jacket. Large and sweet. Each 50 cents.

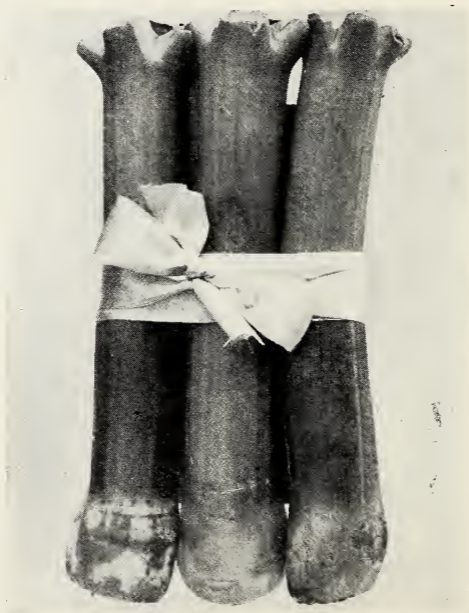
Asparagus

Giant Rust-Proof. (Best of all)
2 years. Per 100 \$2.50; per 1000 \$15.00.

Rhubarb

Champagne. A choice new English variety.
Two years old. Each 50 cents; per 10 \$4.50.

Linnaeus (Myatt's). Large early and of good quality.
Two years old. Each 25 cents; per 10 \$2.25.



Champagne—a new Rhubarb

CONDITIONS OF SALE

Terms. Cash with order or satisfactory references from strangers.

A Discount of 5 per cent is allowed when cash accompanies Order.

Note. At the prices given in this list we will guarantee to furnish strictly first-class stock of the size and ages named, but as our prices are low, and as it is impossible for us to guarantee the life of a plant after it leaves our hands, we cannot replace free any stock which may fail to grow. If a guarantee for one year is desired, add 20 per cent to the list price.

We give no warranty expressed or implied as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any Nursery Stock or Plants we sell. **No complaints will be considered that are not made within five days after receipt of stock.**

Time for Planting. All hardy trees and plants of any description can be safely transplanted in the Spring as soon as frost leaves the ground, and usually as late as about May 20th to 25th. Also during the period beginning September 15th and continuing until the ground becomes frozen. Evergreen trees and shrubs can further be safely handled during August.

While we give our best efforts to produce and furnish high grade trees and plants and do not attempt to pose as landscape architects, we are always happy to give such assistance as we can to customers in making the proper selection of what to plant, and advice as to the care of plants, and we respectfully invite correspondence pertaining to problems of interest to planters.

The sizes of trees and shrubs named in the preceding pages are such as are usually preferred by planters. If desired we can generally supply larger or smaller sizes and will quote prices on application.

All stock selected and marked by customer at the Nursery will be charged for in accordance with its value. Prices in this list will **not** govern such stock.

It is our desire that all stock purchased of us shall give the best of satisfaction and our interest does not cease when goods are shipped or payments collected. We ask that all will feel free in calling or writing us pertaining to any assistance we can give, —not only before an order is given, but afterwards as well.

Location of our Nurseries. Located 15 miles from Boston, 12 miles from Lowell, 3 miles from Concord, and 5 miles from Lexington, our Nurseries can be reached via Boston & Maine trains from the North Station, Boston, or via motor buses from Arlington Heights. The buses connecting Arlington Heights and Concord pass directly through our property.

Visitors are always cordially welcome, but we ask the indulgence of parties calling during our busy Spring and Fall months, when it is quite impossible for us to devote as much time as we should wish in showing our Nurseries. The most courteous treatment possible, however, will always be given to those who favor us by calling.

The stock offered in this list is, we believe, absolutely free from all injurious insects or diseases, and all shipments are accompanied by **Certificate of Inspection**, both State and Federal.

Note: We have no Agents, and anyone representing himself as such should be prosecuted as an imposter.

THE NEW ENGLAND NURSERIES CO.
Bedford, Mass.

Phone: Lexington 274.



*Bedford Grown
Trees and Plants are the
Hardest Obtainable*



THE NEW ENGLAND NURSERIES
BEDFORD, MASS.

TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 274

